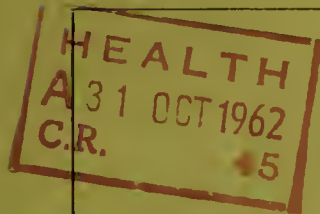


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BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1961.

The year began with an epidemic of influenza and bronchitis. This was a national occurrence although not uniform throughout the whole country. As evidence of the impact the epidemic had in Sale was the fact that in the week ending the 14th January, the sickness rate, as judged by the number of doctor's certificates received at the Sale office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for that week was 373% above the average sickness rate for that time of year. The elderly people in the Borough naturally suffered most as their resistance to this type of infection is so much less than in the younger members of the population.

At the other end of the ages scale the children had to contend with epidemics of measles and mumps in late February which swept through practically every school in the town. Fortunately these illnesses were fairly mild and any complications which change them from relatively mild to serious diseases can now be dealt with adequately with antibiotics

It was necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 on the 30th March, to remove a woman from her home to the Part III accommodation provided by the County Council at Cranford Lodge, Knutsford. This Section as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 permits a Medical Officer of Health with the support in writing of another medical practitioner to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of a person from their home against their wishes to places where they can be appropriately cared for, who are:-

- " (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary circumstances, and,
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. "

When a Medical Officer of Health takes such action he must report the matter to the Council so that, if they concur with the action taken, they may direct that application be made to a court of summary jurisdiction for the detention of such a person for a period of three months. The order made by the Justice of the Peace is operative for three weeks and within that time the Council must make application to a court as mentioned above and the order of the court remains in force for a period of three months, and before this period of three months expires the Council must make a further application to the court if it is necessary that the person should be further detained. Invariably the person once settled in their new abode has no desire to leave in which case no further action is taken.

It is abhorrent to a Medical Officer of Health to take action under the National Assistance Acts and such action is taken only as a last resort after every effort has been made, and turned down by the person concerned, to improve conditions of the person and the home by way of the services of, as appropriate, of the district nurse, home helps and even of neighbours or to persuade the person to voluntarily enter a place where he or she can be cared for adequately. The wording of the Act is such that the freedom of the individual is very well protected so that action, as mentioned above, is only taken as the very last resort. When the action has been implemented the person, their home and their effects becomes the responsibility of the County Welfare Officer.

The programme for making Sale a smokeless zone made good progress during the year. The first Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st September. The table shows what has been done up to date.

	<u>Area</u>		
	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Smoke Control Order made by Council	3.11.59	4.10.60.	3.3.61.
Smoke Control Order confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government	13.9.60	28.2.61.	27.7.61.
Date of coming into operation.	1.9.61	1.7.62	1.10.62.

The effect of the Smoke Control Order in Area No.1. was quite remarkable. The air in the area was so much cleaner than in surrounding parts of the town, and the vast majority of the people living in the area are now fully aware of the advantages of clean air, and few would now go back to burning coal in their grates. It is a tribute to Mr.Cordwell, who is in charge of ensuring that suitable appliances to burn smokeless fuel are installed in every house, and his assistants, that only four houses were not converted when the order came into operation. However they were soon converted and 100% conversion was attained. After an order comes into operation it is an offence to permit smoke to be emitted from a chimney.

The disposal of refuse continued to exercise the minds of the Health Committee and members of the Committee paid a visit to Radcliffe to see a plant which produces compost from refuse by the Dano process. The Committee decided that visits should be made to see other types of plant including incineration plants, before deciding on a method of refuse disposal other than controlled tipping which is the present practice and which will be continued for some years by tipping in a disused loop of the River Mersey course to the west of the town when the present site is completed. The changes in the type of refuse over the past 10 years or so makes one wonder what the refuse will be like in another 10 years, and this has to be borne in mind when considering what type of refuse disposal should be adopted for the future. It is possible that the composting of refuse will not be the answer.

The number of live births in the district was 997, (518 male, 479 female), 113 more than last year. The live birth rate was 19.36 per thousand of the population compared with 19.4 for England and Wales.

There were 321 male and 298 female deaths, a total of 619 deaths compared with 529 last year. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.02. When the comparability factor is applied to this figure it becomes 14.18 per 1,000 of the population, which is much lower than 15.6 for England and Wales.

Notifications of infectious diseases totalled 741 compared with 394 notifications last year. There were 640 cases of measles, last year 189 cases occurred. Notifications of dysentery were more than halved. Only 3 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 100 in 1960. Twelve successive years have passed without a case of diphtheria occurring in the Borough. There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

Prophylactic measures against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis have had startling results. There is no doubt about their efficacy, but this must not induce complacency. The first year of a child's life is well filled with visits to the surgery or clinic for a variety of injections. The vast majority of parents agree that these unpleasant visits are worthwhile and essential, and as long as this attitude of mind continues these diseases will be well controlled and will never gain a hold in the town.

Perusal of the tables and comments in the body of this report will give some idea of the amount of work carried out in the Health Department. Much time is spent, which cannot be recorded adequately. Visits and inspections by the Public Health Inspectors are a continuing source of health education - observations made and questions answered. There are the many inquiries answered at the counter and over the telephone.

Mr. Lander left the department after training as a Public Health Inspector. He was a most useful member of the staff who did a lot of clerical work.

I would like to thank Mr. Norris and members of the staff of the Health Department for their support during the year and for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. GORDON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

THE MAYOR

Councillor E. Lee, J.P., M.I.E.E.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Alderman H.H. Cunliffe.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor R.L. Heath, Ph.D.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. J. Hobson

Alderman F.B. Taylor

Councillor E.P.R. Ainsworth, A.C.A.

" Mrs. M. Cave

" C. S. Fink

" S. P. Harris

" H. Jackson, A.S.B.I.

" F. S. Loughton, J.P.

" F. Leigh

" W. Munro

" S. Orme

" F. W. Parker

" P. A. A. Pepper, C.C.

" R. G. Taylor

" A. J. Thorogood.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

E. H. GORDON, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors

C. P. WEBB, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

P. CULSHAW, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
(As from 1st October, 1961).

General Assistant

R. W. LANDER,

(Qualified as Public Health Inspector,
Left 30th June, 1961).

Clerk

MISS O. B. GIBBONS.

SECTION A

Statistical Summary and Social and General Conditions of the Area

Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628.5 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,317
Houses -	Number of habitable dwellings at end of 1961							
						...	...	17,226
Size of household -	Average number of persons per house							
							...	3.
Rateable Value of district	(As at 31st Dec.1961)							£649,334
Income of penny rate	(financial year 1960-61)							£2,661

Sale is situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manchester and is a pleasant residential area. The main road to Chester and North Wales runs through the Borough. As there are only a few light industries within the Sale boundary, the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring areas of Broadheath, Trafford Park and Fartington, or in the commercial offices in Manchester.

During the period 1934 to 1939 there was considerable residential development, almost 3,000 houses being built. A fairly high standard of housing has been maintained in the area, as the majority of the property built has been for owner occupiers. Since 1945 4,758 dwellings have been built.

There is one main and several subsidiary shopping centres, and the town is provided with the following publicly owned parks and open spaces for recreational purposes, and two golf courses.

	<u>Area in acres</u>				
Worthington Park	16.14
Walton Park	12.55
Ashton Park	13.68
Priory Gardens	3.17
Brooklands Rest Park	1.12
Northenden Road Little Park	0.62

					<u>Area in acres</u>
Lonsdale Rest Park	...	...	...	...	0.20
Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields				...	12.68
Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground				...	30.63
Sale Moor Cricket Ground	...	...	...		3.73
Kelsall Street Children's Playground				...	1.33
Harley Road Children's Playground				...	1.23
Moorside Lawn Tennis Courts		...	...		0.83
Walkden Gardens	...	...	...	...	5.50
Woodiwiss Farm Playing Fields		...	...		6.57
Moor Nook	...	...	...	...	13.93
Cecil Avenue Site	...	...	...	...	14.41
Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation					4.50
Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation					1.66
Dalebrook Road - Brook Reservation				...	5.16
Ashbourne Crescent		...	...	...	0.37
Carrington Lane Island Site			...	...	0.21
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	...	0.26
North Parade Island Site		...	...	...	0.22
Overton Crescent	...	...	...	...	0.64
Chapel Road Rest Park		...	...	...	0.90
Eastway Rest Park	...	...	...	...	0.15
Springfield Road	...	...	...	...	0.03
Brayton Avenue Children's Playground				...	0.22
Dawlish Road Children's Playground				...	0.15
Gratrix Lane Children's Playground				...	0.40
Broadway Island Site		...	...	...	0.17
Tavistock Road Children's Playground				...	0.17
Bodmin Road Children's Playground				...	0.21

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	503	464	967
Illegitimate		...	...	...	15	15	30
Total	...	...	...	...	518	479	997
Live Birth rate per 1,000 Population					...	...	19.36
Live Birth rate per 1,000 Population (Multiplied by comparability factor)					...	...	19.36
Live Birth rate per 1,000 Population for England and Wales					...	...	19.4
<u>Stillbirths</u>							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Illegitimate		...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					...	...	19.3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population					...	...	0.34
Total live and stillbirths					...	...	10.6
<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)</u>							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Total	...	...	...	...	11	10	21
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 (total)							21.06
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, (Multiplied by comparability factor)							24.85
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales							23.1

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)	15.04
Neonatal mortality rate multiplied by comparability factor	17.74
Neonatal mortality rate, England & Wales	15.5
Maternal deaths	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.9

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>DEATHS</u>		321	298	619
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	12.02
Death rate per 1,000 population (multiplied by comparability factor)	...	...	...	14.18
Death rate per 1,000 population, England & Wales	...	...	...	15.6

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT
PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75& over	ALL Ages
ALL CAUSES	M	13	2	1	2	17	89	85	112	321
	F	10	1	1	-	10	48	79	149	298
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Malignant neoplasm. lung and bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	5	22
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	1	11	7	7	26
	F	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	10	24
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75& over	ALL AGES
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	20	33
	F	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	32	50
Coronary Disease angina	M	-	-	-	-	3	28	27	15	73
	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	19	15	38
Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6
Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	16	39
	F	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	21	37
Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	24	35
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	10
	F	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	10
Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	7	24
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	8	-	1	1	2	4	5	4	25
	F	4	1	1	-	2	6	7	17	38
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	7
	F	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
Other accidents	M	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Suicide, Homicide & operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3

TABLE III

INFANTILE MORTALITYDeaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

CAUSE OF DEATH	1st day	2-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Prenaturity	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Congenital Malformations	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart defect	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	4
Acute Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Multiple Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Neonatal asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	12	3	-	-	1	16	3	-	1	1	21

SECTION B.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The increase in infectious disease notifications was due to the Measles epidemic, of which 640 cases were notified. I am pleased to be able to report a very great decrease in the number of cases of whooping cough. In 1961 only 3 cases were notified. This can be a distressing disease in young children, and there is no doubt that immunisation against this disease has proved of great benefit to children under 5. The tables in the Divisional Health section of this report show that the vaccination and immunisation clinics have been very well attended.

Again I am able to report that there have been no cases of diphtheria in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

The figures concerning tuberculosis are shown in the Divisional Health Section. In Sale there were only 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, just as there were in 1960. B.C.G. Vaccination clinics continue to be held in the grammar and secondary modern schools in the Borough.

TABLE IV
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis during the year 1961)

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Measles	640	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever	40	-	-
Pneumonia	6	4	2
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-
" Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Paratyphoid	1	-	-
Acute infective encephalitis	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Totals	720	4	2

TABLE V.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AGE INCIDENCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<u>Periods</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>	<u>Erysipelas</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia</u>	<u>Paralytic Polia myelitis</u>	<u>Food Poisoning</u>	<u>Totals</u>
0 -	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
1 -	149	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	153
3 -	204	-	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	218
5 -	257	-	24	1	-	5	-	-	2	289
10 -	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
15 -	1	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	9
25 -	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	6
35 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	6
45 -	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
65 & over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	638	3	40	6	2	17	7	-	4	717

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services.

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Services Act, 1946, by the Cheshire County Council, although there is a degree of local administrative control by the Sale and Lymm Divisional Health Committee. These services are listed, and an account of their working given as an Appendix to this report.

Laboratory Service.

The Regional Public Health Laboratory established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital at Manchester carries out most of the bacteriological work for the Borough, and for the general practitioners in the area. A collection system has been arranged whereby practitioners in the area can leave specimens at the Health Department; collection is made by the Laboratory staff daily. This has enabled reports to be made about six hours earlier than would be possible otherwise. Positive reports are telephoned through from the Laboratory.

280 specimens were examined during the year as follows:-

- 26 throat swabs of which 2 were positive for candida albicans, 3 were positive for haemolytic streptococci and 1 was positive for Vincent's organisms.
- 1 Cervical swab showed lactobacilli grown.
- 2 swabs of pus of which one was positive for staph. aureus and one for haemophilus influenzae.
- 1 swab from an ulcer.
- 4 specimens of urine.
- 4 samples of suspected foodstuffs

192 faecal specimens, of which:-

- 16 were positive for sonnei dysentery
- 4 were positive for salm.paratyphi.
- 3 were positive for salm.typhi-murium.
- 1 was positive for bact.coli.
- 1 was positive for salm.heidelberg.

Diagnostic specimens for suspected cases of venereal disease are dealt with at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital and Specialist Services

(a) General Hospital Services.

During 1961 the Sale and Brooklands Memorial Hospital was undergoing considerable alteration and although an Out-Patients Clinic was held cases requiring hospital beds were sent to Altrincham General Hospital or one of the Manchester Hospitals.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Cases requiring hospital treatment because of the severity of their illness are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, at the request of the general practitioner. Where conditions prevent isolation of the patient at home, arrangements for admission are handled through the Health Department.

(c) Smallpox.

Smallpox cases are treated in the Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, transport being provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(d) Maternity cases.

There is a 19 bed maternity hospital at Ashton-on-Mersey. Other maternity hospitals are at Altrincham, Bowdon and Manchester.

(e) Veneral Disease.

Treatment clinics are available as follows:-

St. Luke's Clinic, Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester
(Tel: BLAckfriars 0585 - Males. BLAfriars 0093 - Females).

Males: Monday to Friday	-	10.0 a.m.	-	12.30 p.m.
Monday & Wednesday	-	2.0 p.m.	-	4.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday & Friday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.
Saturday	-	10.0 a.m.	-	12 noon.
Females: Monday & Thursday	-	10.0 a.m.	-	12.30 p.m.
Wednesday	-	2.0 p.m.	-	4.30 p.m.
Tuesday & Friday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.
Saturday	-	10.0 a.m.	-	12 noon.

Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester.
(Tel: ARDwick 1311)

Males: Monday & Wednesday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.
Females: Tuesday & Friday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.

Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Manchester.
(Tel: COLlyhurst 2204)

Males: Monday & Thursday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.
Females: Thursday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.

Hope Hospital, Pendleton, Salford 6.

Males: Monday	-	5.0 p.m.	-	7.0 p.m.
Females: Wednesday	-	10.0 a.m.	-	12 noon.

(f) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick.

Withington Hospital and Wythenshawe Hospitals, Manchester, and Cranford Lodge, Knutsford admit elderly persons in need of care. Accommodation for chronic sick patients remains a very great problem as all hospitals have a long waiting list, and before admission to hospital all cases are seen at home by the geriatrician.

(g) Elderly persons who though not sick are unable to care for themselves and are not receiving care and attention from others are accommodated in one of the number of old persons' homes maintained by the County Welfare Officer. There is a great and urgent need for such a home in the Sale area.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water supply:

The Water supply of the Borough is provided by Manchester Corporation and this has been of excellent chemical and very satisfactory bacteriological quality throughout the year. Bacteriological samples were taken throughout the year and found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

The Council have one indoor swimming bath which is situated in Broad Road. The bath is 75' x 30' and has a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The filtration plant is of modern design and provides a complete change of water every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Floating matter is removed by a scum channel.

Owing to limited dressing accommodation, and to reduce the risk of infectious disease in the summer months, a sessional system is in operation, thereby restricting the number of bathers in the building at any time and controlling the length of time which bathers stay in the water. This system also enables the staff to clean and disinfect the cubicles and dressing rooms after each session.

Cemeteries.

There is one cemetery at Brooklands owned by the Corporation and occupying an area of 18 acres. The interments in 1961 numbered 263. The cemetery was opened in 1862 under the control of the Burial Board, and it was taken over by the Sale Urban District Council in 1895. There are also two other burial grounds, one at St. Martin's Church and one at the Friends' Meeting House in Park Road.

Mortuary.

The Mortuary is situated between the Church and the Chapel in the cemetery and provides very adequate services for the Borough. There is a refrigerated cabinet to hold six bodies and very good facilities for post mortem examinations have been provided.

The use of the Mortuary for Coroner's cases is controlled by the Police, but the accommodation for bodies pending burial, which can be very necessary for persons living in small overcrowded houses, is under the Control of the Cemetery Superintendent.

In all the Mortuary was used for the reception of 48 bodies during the year and 47 autopsies were carried out, as well as 1 other examination of a body. The Rest Chapel was used on 103 occasions.

Rivers and Streams.

The Mersey Rivers Board deals with any matters concerning rivers pollution within the Borough. No occasion has arisen during the year where the Board has had to take action in Sale.

Closet accommodation.

The majority of dwelling houses in the district have water closets but there is still a small number of closets of the conservancy type at cottages and farms in the outlying parts of the district. The few pail closets which are left are emptied weekly.

Storage of Petroleum.

48 licences are in operation relating to premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit. During the year all these premises were visited by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Hackney Carriages.

Eight licences were issued during the year relative to vehicles used for the purposes of plying for hire within the Borough.

Climatic Conditions during 1961.

I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for information collected at the meteorological station at the Sewage Works, of which the following is a summary.

1961 was, like last year warm and wet with a few very brief periods of fine warm days. There were two rather severe thunderstorms, one of which lasted for about 24 hours from September 2nd to 3rd with 1.45" of rain.

The sunshine record showed a total of 1,240 hours, 17 less than in 1960. The rainfall at 34.49" was 5.49" less than 1960 and rain fell on 171 days as compared with 188 last year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The contract for the main trunk sewer was completed 1960, and work has continued on the new extensions to the Sewage Disposal Works at Hawthorn Lane.

The effluent discharging into the River Mersey has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The fleet of vehicles engaged upon refuse collection consists of 7 Fore and Aft Tippers, 1 Karrier and one S. & D. Side Loader.

During the whole of the year the collection of house refuse has continued satisfactorily. Except for one round a weekly collection was maintained.

Constant attention has been given to the question of rat infestation at the tip and the tip has been regularly treated during the summer months to prevent insect infestation.

It was necessary to institute patrols on the tip at week-ends to prevent damage and tip fires being caused by trespassers.

SALVAGE:

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December, 1961 is 8,491 tons and the income from the sale of these materials is £55,442.

The amount of salvage collected between January and December, 1961 is 136 tons, and the value of these materials is £1,147. 10s. 8d.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR, 1961.

Inspections under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	932
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Factory Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Milk and Dairy Regulations Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Food and Drugs Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Slaughterhouse Visits for Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Infectious disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Petroleum Installation Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Pet Animals Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
Inspections under the Cheshire County Council Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Work carried out by Local Authority in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING
THE YEAR UNDER
THE PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING ACTS.

Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective W.C. Compartments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective W.C.'s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective rainwater fall pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective cold water cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective skylights & fanlights	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Defective sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	2
Defective manhole	...	...	...	...	1
Defective bath	...	...	...	...	1
Defective brickwork and pointing	...	...	...	...	2
Defective yard surface	...	...	...	...	1
Defective windows, sash cords, frames and doors	..				16
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	2
Defective refuse chute	...	...	...	...	1
Defective electric light switch	...	...	...	...	1
Defective staircases	...	...	...	...	-
Defective washbasins	...	...	...	...	-
Defective soil pipes	...	...	...	...	-
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	85
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	419

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Under the Shops Act, 1934 and the Public Health Act, 1936 shops and offices must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

RATS AND MICE.

During the year 221 minor cases of rat infestation and 41 minor cases of rat infestation were investigated.

Treatment of the sewers is carried out twice yearly, usually in the Spring and Autumn.

Factories and Workshops.

1. Inspection of Factories and Workshops, workplaces, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	90	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	15	-	-
Other premises under the Act, (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	9	-	-
TOTAL	114	-	-

2. Defects found

	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:- Inefficient, unsuitable or defective.	4	4	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories etc.) Orders 1921 and re-enacted in 3rd Schedule to Factories Act, 1937.	-	-	-	-

SECTION E.

HOUSING

44 Corporation dwellings were completed during the year, bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation to 2178.

During 1961 the Council did not make any Clearance Orders.

4 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were made in respect of 7 dwelling houses.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year ended 31st December, 1961, 5 applications have been received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair. 5 Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served on the owners and in three cases undertakings were received that the work would be carried out. 2 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The supervision of milk production is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Local Authorities are only responsible for the distribution side of milk supplies.

Only a small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally, the bulk of the supply coming from outside sources.

On the 31st December, 1961, there were 11 dairymen and 49 distributors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

30 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.
47 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.
47 are licensed to sell Sterilised Milk.

Unsound Food.

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:-

Pork Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	37 tins.
Steak	...	...	...	...	...	13 tins.
Sardines	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Lamb chops	...	...	...	...	...	5 tins.
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	29 tins.

Cont'd.....

Ham	...	...	...	...	...	352 lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	159 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	...	...	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	511 tins.
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins.
Corned Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	142 lbs.
Ox Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Crab	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins.
Baby Foods	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins.
Meats	...	...	...	...	...	95 tins.
Ravioli	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Braised Steak	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	160.
Lambs tongues	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Evaporated milk	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	4 cartons.
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Chopped ham	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Cooked ham	...	...	...	...	...	11 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	85 lbs.
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	5 tins.
Hammon ham	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Egg white	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Pork pies	...	...	...	...	...	69 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR 1961

During the year 54 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details of these are given in the following tables:-

Sample	No. examined	No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.	per cent adulteration
<u>FOODS</u>			
Milk	42	-	-
Almonds, Ground	1	-	-
Luncheon Meat, Pork	1	-	-
Milk, (Complaint)	1	1	100.0
Mixed Peel	1	-	-
Sausages, Pork	1	-	-
Sugar Products	2	-	-
Table Jelly	3	-	-
Veal and Ham Paste	1	-	-
Wheat Food	1	-	-
TOTAL FOODS	54	1	1.9

MILK

The average composition of the 42 samples was as follows, the corresponding figure for the previous five years being given for comparison:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Minimum Requirements
Fat %	3.57	3.61	3.72	3.50	3.65	3.60	3.00
Non-fatty solids %	8.67	8.72	8.72	8.63	8.63	8.68	8.50
Total Solids %	12.24	12.33	12.44	12.13	12.28	12.28	11.50

FOODS AND DRUGS

One sample of milk, submitted as the result of a complaint was found to be adulterated with sand.

PRESERVATIVES

The following forty-nine samples were examined for preservatives:-
forty-two milk, one mixed peel, one pork sausages, two sugar products and three table jelly.. One sample of pork sausage contained permitted preservatives.

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

There are 46 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of preserved food and 126 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Slaughtering of animals.

There are only three private slaughterhouses in the Borough. It has not been necessary to report any contraventions and the quality of the animals has again been good. The amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough is only a small portion of the meat sold in the town, wholesalers in adjoining towns delivering the bulk of the supplies.

Carcases inspected -	Beasts	59
	Sheep	584
	Pig	1
		<u>644</u>

<u>Condemnations</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Tuberculosis	N	I	L
Diseases other than tuberculosis - Offal	-	3	7

Divisional Health Office,
Town Hall,
Sale.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the Local Health Services of the Cheshire County Council in Sale & Lymm for the year 1961.

The report contains no startling changes, rather the steady increase in the demands on and in the work of the department in its various sections. These increases have been met without any increase in the number of the staff, with the exception of a part time clerk to assist the health visitor at Lymm, but there has been an increase in the number of filing cabinets to cope with the rapid rise in the number of record cards.

The scope of the service was extended when a child welfare clinic was opened at Heatley, Lymm, by Councillor V. Dawson Kent on the 7th June, 1961. The clinic is situated in the Women's Institute Hut, Sandy Lane, Heatley, Lymm, and it is held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month with a doctor, health visitor and a clerk from this office in attendance. The number of attendances was small to begin with but soon the attendances increased and this trend is expected to continue. This clinic will be an advantage to the mothers who would otherwise have to undertake the journey to the main clinic two miles away in Lymm.

The Joint Ambulance Sub-committee formed in 1956 ceased to exist on the 1st July, 1961, when the ambulance service in this part of the county was brought under central control at Chester. The sub-committee was composed of representatives appointed by the Sale and Lymm and the Altrincham Divisional Health Committees. The purpose of the sub-committee was to bring about a merger of the ambulance services which were based at depots in Sale and Altrincham. These depots were housed in the most unsatisfactory and unsuitable premises and the merger of the two depots has resulted in an improved and incidentally a more economic service. The occupation of the new ambulance station at Broadheath in Altrincham was the conclusion of the merger. The introduction of radio control during the year, long overdue, has greatly improved and facilitated the running of the service. It is hoped that more vehicles will be equipped with radio than the five vehicles so equipped at present.

Mrs. N. Mawby took up her duties as the newly appointed domestic help supervisor for both the Sale and Lymm and the Altrincham Health Divisions on the 1st May, 1961. Until Mrs. Mawby was appointed the domestic help service in this division was run by Mr. Willson and Miss England from this office and they managed the service very well under adverse circumstances. Mrs. Mawby

has proved to be a most suitable person for the job and she is able to supervise the work of the helps in the homes and to assess the capabilities and suitability of women who apply to be employed as home helps.

The works of maintenance and redecoration approved by the committee for those premises (one house, two flats, the welfare centre at Chapel Road, Sale and the day nursery at Harley Road, Sale) administered by the committee were completed during the year.

I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the staff for their work and loyal support during the year and for their part in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E.H. GORDON

Divisional Medical Officer.

SALE AND LYMM DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. Cave

Deputy Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. Dickinson, J.P.

Representing the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council)

County Alderman G. Astbury, J.P.
County Councillor F. McBirnie
County Alderman F.D. Gee

County Councillor Mrs. J. Harries
County Councillor E. A. Wright
(one vacancy)

Representing the Sale Borough Council

Alderman R. P. Bannister, LL.B.
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Bruckshaw
Councillor Mrs. M. Cave
Alderman H. H. Cunliffe
Councillor Mrs. M. Dickinson, J.P.

Councillor H. Jackson
Councillor F. S. Laughton, J.P.
Councillor G. A. O'Brien
Councillor Mrs. W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.
Alderman J. G. Steel, B.E.M.

Representing Lymm Urban District Council

Councillor V. Dawson-Kent

Councillor Mrs. M. Price

Co-opted Members

Mr. A. C. Bessant
Mr. S.N. Duguid, J.P., B.Sc.
Mrs. G. Harding Stourton
Miss E. Hatton

Mrs. D. King
Mr. P. S. Morrison, J.P.
Dr. J. Phillips
Mrs. D. A. Seagrief

Clerk to the Committee

Mr. Bertram Finch

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

Dr. E. H. Gordon, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk

Mr. W. Willson

Clerical Staff

Miss W. England
Miss L. Annison
Mrs. M. Nevill

REPORT ON THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES
IN THE DIVISION

WELFARE CENTRES

(a) Mothers' Clinics

An ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon at the Chapel Road Welfare Centre at Sale and on Thursday afternoons at Lymm. 226 women made 1032 attendances at the ante-natal clinics but only 4 attended for post-natal examination. As there were 1144 children born to mothers resident in Sale and Lymm in 1961 only about a fifth of the expectant mothers attend the clinic.

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Ante-natal	226	1032
Post-natal	4	5
Dental - pre-natal	4	10
- nursing mothers	2	7
Dentures supplied		2

There were 997 children born to mothers living in Sale and 147 in Lymm, a total of 1144 of which number 274 were born at home, 402 children were born in the Ashton on Mersey Maternity Home, 186 in Withington Hospital, 94 in Altrincham Maternity Hospital, 52 in Southfield Maternity Home, 50 in St. Mary's Hospital, 34 in Warrington General Hospital, 15 in Victoria Park Maternity Hospital, 14 in private maternity homes, 8 in Hope Hospital, 6 in Stretford Maternity Hospital, 3 in Crumpsall Hospital, 3 in Urmston Cottage Hospital, 2 in Birkenhead Maternity Hospital (twins) and 1 in Chester City Hospital.

(b) Baby Clinics

There was a considerable total increase in the number of attendances at these clinics, but there was a slight drop in new cases at Sale Moor and the effect of the new clinic at Heatley is seen in the slight fall in numbers at the Lymm Clinic.

<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Doctors' Consultations</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>		
			<u>0-1</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>
Sale - Chapel Road	320	729	3738	417	493
Sale Moor	163	597	2228	732	210
Raglan Road	217	693	2358	261	68
Brooks' Institute	223	546	3631	231	32
Lymm -	145	764	1973	360	623
Heatley -	<u>14</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>76</u>
	<u>1082</u>	<u>3439</u>	<u>14073</u>	<u>2072</u>	<u>1502</u>

The Carrington Lane Methodist Church in Sale has been thanked for permitting the church hall to be used as a clinic during the time the Brooks' Institute was being repaired after the fire in November, 1960.

(c) Specialist Clinics

The attendances at these clinics were up on last year. These clinics are held at the Chapel Road Welfare Centre in Sale and at the Lymm Welfare Clinic.

Attendances by children under 5 years of age

	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Total Attendances</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Ophthalmic - Sale	15	26	55	74
- Lymm	11	12	29	39
Dental	43	60	65	97

(d) Sale of Welfare Foods

The sale of proprietary welfare foods at the clinics again shows an increase over the previous years but the demand for Ministry of Food Welfare Foods dropped due to an increase in price for National Dried Milk, now 2/4d. per tin, and making a charge for orange juice (1/6 per bottle) cod liver oil (1/- per bottle) and vitamin tablets (6d per packet) with effect from the 1st June, 1961.

Sale of Proprietary Welfare Foods (Sale Moor, Raglan Road, Brooks' Institute and Heatley Centres)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Stocks bought	£1114. 15. 8d.	£1601. 4. 1d.
Total Sales	£1175. 14. 5d.	£1883. 1. 3d.

Ministry of Food Welfare Foods are also distributed at all Baby Clinics in addition to the Divisional Health Office and the Lymm Council Offices.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
National Dried Milk	14,445 tins	11,626 tins
Cod Liver Oil	3,326 bottles	2,546 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	4,424 packets	3,375 packets
Orange Juice	35,713 bottles	23,327 bottles
Total Items	57,908 articles	40,874 articles
Cash and stamps received	£2481. 9. 6d.	£2409. 10. 9d.

DAY NURSERY

The Sale Day Nursery continues to fill a need in the community so much so that there is occasionally a waiting list for children in the priority classes. The priority classes include (1) children whose mothers have to go out to work because they are widowed, divorced or unmarried (2) where sudden illness occurs in the home and in consequence the children cannot be adequately cared for (3) children recommended by a doctor because they need the company of other children of their own age without which they show signs of anti-social behaviour; or for observation.

Number on register 1st January, 1961	-	35
Number admitted during the year	-	34
Number left during the year	-	37
Number on register 31st December, 1961	-	32
Average daily attendance	-	33

19 children were in the nursery throughout the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The midwives attended 32 more cases than in 1960, 217 compared with 185 last year. This figure represents the number of confinements attended by the three midwives who practice within the area of this division. The discrepancy between this figure and the number of home confinements mentioned earlier is due to relief midwives from other districts attending confinements in this district or by women going outside the district to have a home confinement.

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
Cases attended, 1961	139	78

Mrs. Butterworth was appointed to replace Mrs. Lindley who practised midwifery in Sale for many years.

HOME NURSES

There are six home nurses in the division, four in Sale and two in Lymm. Mrs. Flood left during the year and was replaced by Miss Steele.

The number of cases attended by home nurses was less in 1960 than in 1959, but in 1961 there was a very considerable increase in the number of cases and in Sale this increase caused a decrease in the number of visits made. The home nurses, often working in unfavourable circumstances, have managed to save hospital beds by their efforts in the homes of sick people.

	<u>Sale</u>		<u>Lymm</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cases attended	589	722	265	249
Total visits	11,852	11,819	6,674	7,083

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Perusal of tables in this section of the report gives a certain amount of satisfaction that so many young children have been protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. It is fortunate that in this division parents are anxious to have their children protected against preventable diseases. This state of affairs says much for the amount of health education put over by health visitors, midwives, home nurses and divisional office clerks.

	<u>SMALLPOX</u>				<u>DIPHTHERIA</u>				<u>WHOOPIING COUGH</u>				<u>TETANUS</u>			
	Vacc.		Re-vacc.		Primary		Booster		Primary		Booster		Primary		Booster	
	a.	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Pre-School Children	655	114	73	3	884	129	84	-	863	127	77	-	820	129	73	-
School Children	19	-	8	-	112	6	792	61	37	5	212	12	32	6	184	18
Adults	48	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	722	114	141	3	996	135	876	61	900	132	289	12	852	135	257	18

(a) Sale (b) Lymm

POLIOMYELITIS

Year of Birth	<u>1st Inj.</u>		<u>2nd Inj.</u>		<u>3rd Inj.</u>		<u>4th Inj.</u>	
	Sale	Lymm	Sale	Lymm	Sale	Lymm	Sale	Lymm
1943 - 1960	1557	268	1567	306	827	110	3836	32
1933 - 1942	467	76	448	74	242	8	1	
Before 1933	1707	303	1718	268	975	104	14	4
Total	3731	647	3733	648	2044	222	3851	36

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The merger of the ambulance services operated by the Sale and Lynn Divisional Health Committee and the Altrincham Divisional Health Committee commenced in 1956 with preliminary talks but progress was slow because the merger could not be fully completed until the new ambulance station at Broadheath was built and ready for occupation. This was in October, 1961 but before then the Joint Ambulance Sub-committee made up of representatives from the two Divisional Health Committees ceased to exist on the 1st July, 1961 on which date the administration of the ambulance service in the area passed into the central control of the County Ambulance Officer at Chester. The demands on the ambulance service continue to increase year after year. The introduction of 14 seat sitting case vehicles has brought about a reduction of 200 journeys compared with last year. The number of patients carried increased by 2,608 to 41,786 and the ambulances travelled 273,265 miles which was 10,304 miles more than in 1960.

	<u>Journeys</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
January	1522	3530	23875
February	1486	3398	22228
March	1497	3619	25580
April	1286	3106	20731
May	1412	3355	23084
June	1365	3237	23132
July	1421	3446	21536
August	1425	3393	21768
September	1392	3823	22482
October	1264	3668	22668
November	1195	3782	24498
December	<u>1002</u>	<u>3429</u>	<u>21683</u>
Totals	<u>16267</u>	<u>41786</u>	<u>273265</u>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

The prevention of illness, care and aftercare is an omnibus term because it covers so many aspects of the work of a health department such as the various prophylactic measures against infectious diseases, recommendations for rehousing of persons living in environment detrimental to their health, alterations to existing houses to assist old and disabled persons, chiropody, health education, the provision of home nurses and home helps etc. It involves the co-operation of general practitioners and hospital departments as well as co-operation with other departments of the County Council and of the district councils. It is the purpose of a health department and the ultimate reason for its existence. The efforts of the staff of the health department are directed towards this goal all the time and such efforts are therefore rarely appreciated fully until such times as the organisation is suddenly faced with an emergency. Then it becomes "hot" news and public attention is focussed on spectacular preventive measures such as the setting up of special clinics to cater for people wanting vaccination against smallpox.

Originally this section was introduced to report on the situation presented by sufferers of tuberculosis when this disease was more prevalent and serious than it is today. This does not mean that tuberculosis is not treated so seriously as it was some years ago. Great advances have been made in the prevention of tuberculosis by improved case finding, vaccination with B.C.G. of persons at risk, new drugs and new techniques in chest surgery. Consequently more persons are being cured of tuberculosis but a cure is not pronounced unless the patient is fully recovered and has remained so for five years.

The table shows the present situation in the tuberculosis register. There were 228 cases on the register at the beginning of the year and the same number at the end of the year; the additions to and the removals from the register balanced. Additions to the register consist of newly discovered cases plus cases discovered elsewhere who come to reside in the district. Removals from the register are made up of persons who are cured, move out of the district or die (either from the disease or any other cause of death). There were 19 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis notified in Sale and entered on the register during the year which gives a rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population in Sale and 3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non pulmonary tuberculosis notified in Lymm giving a rate of 0.41 per 1,000 population in Lymm.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - 1961

	MALES			FEMALES		TOTAL
		Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	
No. of cases at 1st January	(a)	119	8	92	9	228
	(b)	15	4	17	1	37
New notifications	(a)	12	1	7	1	21
	(b)	1	1	2	-	4
Transfers from other districts etc	(a)	9	-	5	1	15
	(b)	1	-	1	-	2
Removed from the Register (see over)	(a)	23	-	13	-	36
	(b)	1	-	1	-	2
No. of cases at 31st December	(a)	117	9	91	11	228
	(b)	16	5	19	1	41

(a) Sale (b) Lymm

ANALYSIS OF REMOVALS

		MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
		Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	
Recovered	(a)	11	-	4	-	15
	(b)	1	-	-	-	1
Died	(a)	2	-	-	-	2
	(b)	-	-	-	-	-
Left the district	(a)	10	-	8	-	18
	(b)	-	-	1	-	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	(a)	-	-	1	-	1
	(b)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	(a)	23	-	13	-	36
	(b)	1	-	1	-	2

(a) Sale (b) Lymm

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The table shows the demands on the service in the past three years:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of home helps - full time	1	1	1
- part time	15	15	14
No. of cases helped	152	186	225
No. of hours of service given	13,066	14,723	15,526
No. of maternity cases	54	67	78
No. of old people helped	81	94	98
No. of cases of sudden illness	17	24	49

There is one full time home help who is paid a retaining fee of 3/- per day for any time she is not actually working. However four of the part time home helps do work practically full time. Although there was one part time home help less than last year the number of cases helped and the number of hours given increased very considerably over last year.

The domestic help supervisor, Mrs. N. Mawby, took up her duties on the 1st May, 1961. Her services are shared with the Altrincham Division. She is keen and energetic and is a valuable addition to the staff of the health department. She investigates all new applications for the services of a home help, assesses the amount of help needed in terms of the number of hours to be worked by the home help, and assigns to each case the home help who is best suited to work in a particular household as far as she is able to do so.

The domestic help service, often in conjunction with the home nurse, has managed to allow many people to remain in their homes who otherwise would have needed institutional care.

Home helps come and go, but nine worked throughout the whole of the year. The recruitment of women into the service faces keen competition with the demands of the private household. In fact, some householders have "stolen" a home help away from the service. A home help has to be prepared to work in any environment, be it a large clean house or a small dirty house without modern amenities. She has to be trustworthy as far as other people's belongings are concerned in the houses in which she works, bearing in mind that many old people are unable to supervise their work. There are at the moment sufficient home helps to meet the needs of the district.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This section includes talks given to a variety of organisations e.g. Rotary Clubs, Round Table Clubs, Parent Teachers Associations, etc as well as the display of posters, the provision of leaflets at the counter at the office and the clinics and information to the press from time to time. The health visitors are always carrying out health education in their contacts with mothers of young children.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The demand on the chiropody service gives some indication on the state of people's feet, a state previously unknown. The table only shows the need of the over 65's and it would be impossible to guess the number of people under that age who are in need of chiropody.

PLACE OF TREATMENT	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXPECTANT MOTHERS	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	261	1542	4	18	NIL	NIL
Home of Patient	106	544	4	31	NIL	NIL

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees:- 325

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees:- 50

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme was again carried out for the third year in association with the Department of Paediatrics, Manchester University, with three Divisional Medical Officers of the Cheshire County Council and with Messrs. Glaxo Ltd who specially prepared the B.C.G. vaccine and skin test materials to a certain specification. This programme has been aimed at obtaining the best possible materials at the optimum concentration as well as perfecting an easier and better method of doing the actual vaccination.

Skin tests were performed on 1251 children to ascertain whether they should be given the B.C.G. vaccine. 91 children showed a positive result indicating that at some time they had been in contact with the tuberculosis germ. These 91 children had obtained their immunity naturally and chest X-rays revealed no active disease. The remaining 1069 negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccine. In addition 820 children were skin tested who had had B.C.G. vaccine in previous years and it was found that 83 children had lost their immunity. These children were re-vaccinated.

The B.C.G. programme is undertaken to give school children protection against tuberculosis before they reach the age, at about 15 - 16 years old, when the number of new cases of tuberculosis rises steeply. The reasons for this steep rise at this particular age are (1) the children work harder whether they have left school to go to work or remain in school for further education (2) later hours mean less rest and sleep (3) more mixing outside the family circle at parties, dances and work place with adults who may be sufferers from tuberculosis (4) puberty which imposes some stress and strain on the body, albeit small. Each of these factors is small in itself, but, as all these factors tend to be operative at about the same time in a child's life they add up to a definite hurdle which the young person has to overcome.

Number of children tested	1251
Number of positive results	91
Number of negative results	1069
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	1069

RE-VACCINATION - 12 MONTHS

Number of children tested	820
Number of positive results	727
Number of negative results	83
Number re-vaccinated with B.C.G.	83

A P P E N D I X

SUMMARY OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE SALE AND LYMM DIVISION

Divisional Health Office	- Town Hall, Sale (SALE 2255)
Mothers' Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)	-
Ante-natal and post natal clinic	- Each Wednesday afternoon
Dental Treatment	- Welfare Centres - by appointment
Infant Welfare Centre	
Sale Chapel Road Centre	- Each Tuesday & Thursday afternoon.
Sale Moor Centre	- Each Thursday afternoon
Sale Raglan Road Centre	- Each Tuesday afternoon
Sale Brooks' Institute Centre	- Each Friday afternoon
Lymm Welfare Centre	- Each Tuesday afternoon
Heatley Centre	- 1st & 3rd Wednesday in each month.
<u>Specialist Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)</u>	
Ophthalmic	- By appointment
Sunlight	- By appointment
Day Nursery, Harley Road, Sale.	- Matron: Mrs. C.M. de Patoul (SALE 4627)
Midwives	
Mrs. M. Butterworth	- 45 Alexandra Road (SALE 2571)
Mrs. M.F. McGrath	- 2 Reading Drive. (SALE 2445)
Miss J. Pike	- 21 The Crescent. (LYMM 725)
Health Visitors	
Miss B. Cunliffe	) } Welfare Centre, 70 Chapel Road (SALE 1329)
Mrs. E. Heywood	
Mrs. M. Holmes	
Mrs. A. Metcalfe	
Mrs. J. Taylor	
Miss F. Govan	- 29 Eagle Brow, (LYMM 277)
Home Nurses	
Mrs. P. Dutton	- 255 Marsland Road, Sale (PYRAMID 2019)
Mrs. R. Adams	- 79 Temple Road, Sale (SALE 8453)
Miss B. Kitchen	- 13 Harcourt Road, Sale (SALE 5764)
Miss K. Steel	- 22 Georges Road, Sale (SALE 7033)
Mrs. W. F. Raad	- 26 Highfield Road, Lymm (LYMM 116)
Mrs. A. B. James	- 61 Star Lane, Lymm (LYMM 399)
Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics	
Sale Welfare Centre	- Each Friday morning and 1st Wednesday
	- in the month in the evening.
Lymm Welfare Centre	- 3rd Thursday morning in each month and
	2nd Wednesday evening in the month
Ambulance Station	- Central Control (ALTRINCHAM 3256)
Care and After-Care	- Nursing requisites on application to
	the Divisional Health Office
Domestic Help Supervisor	- Mrs. N. Mawby (SALE 2255)
	" " (ALT. 5323)

